The People's Korea

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Study of Chon Du Hwan

Lust for Power

On Aug. 27, the National Conference for Unification, south Korea's rubber-stamp electoral college formally elected Chon Du Hwan as president, capping the former army general's eight-month ascent to absolute power.

Chon's rise to power surpasses Pak Jung Hi in speed and cruelty because he seized power in eight months after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, committing the Kwangju massacre where more than 2,000 people were indiscriminately slain in cold blood.

The south Korean strongman had repeatedly said that he had no intention of interfering in political affairs since December 12 when the then army chief of staff and martial law commander Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and his followers were purged in a sort of coup, which gave Chon full control over the armed forces.

The April 16, 1980 issue of a south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" quoted Chon as saying: "The military forces shouldn't take part in political affairs, and won't do so. I am not interested in political affairs. I don't know politics at all."

In spite of his words, Chon made all-out efforts to take office. To this end, he hauled Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's leading political dissident, before a drumhead court-martial to answer charges of sedition and to face a possible death sentence. He pressured Choe Gyu Ha, the figurehead, into resigning. He intensified a nationwide "purification campaign" aimed at snuffing out all meaningful political opposition to his presidential ambitions.

The timing of Chon's power play have been encouraged by Gen. John Wickham, commander of the 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea.

The August 9 New York Times pictured Gen. Chon Du Hwan as enthusiastic for presidency. According to the American paper, Chon said that south Korea needed a new generation of leaders in the early 50's and a greater leadership of the armed forces.

On December 12 last, with the backing of Washington the Chon Du Hwan group achieved an unchallenged position within the military as a result of coup-like arrest of his superior Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and other brasshats. Without prior permission from the top level, how could Gen. Chon, despite his post as CIC commander and his reputation within the military, manage to order into action the capital garrison troops, paratroopers and the front-line crack forces in a bid to take into custody martial law commander Gen. Chong? Gen. Chon was capable of mobilizing a small army of MP's under the CIC, but not other troops.

Then, Chon promoted himself to the rank of lieutenant general and became a self-appointed acting director of the KCIA. Thus, he took control over the armed forces, military intelligence and civilian intelligence. His cabinet portfolio, given on April 14, provided him powers to attend any cabinet session.

On May 17, Chon Du Hwan, threatened by dramatic protests across the country, proclaimed martial law throughout south Korea. The national assembly was barred from opening. Universities were closed. Public gatherings of more than 6 people were banned. Well over 1,000 political dissidents were detained, including most public leaders of the human rights movement. Political leaders were jailed, ranging from Kim Dae Jung to Kim Jong Pil, leader of the former governmental party—the most favored potential "presidential candidates." Chon's moves are intended to neutralize three Kims—a process for enabling a most unpopular man to become the chief executive—Gen. Chon Du Hwan for "president." They are also aimed at diverting public distrust and discontent spurring a full scale explosion point and to portray Gen. Chon as a man of moral integrity.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan openly ordered a massacre of his people, a thing which neither Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi could do. The citizens of Kwangju cursed him, "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!" and all other people called on him to resign. Yet this guy, simply by controlling the armed forces, demonstrates his capability for wrongdoing and is now a "president" elect.

On May 31, Gen. Chon Du Hwan was appointed as chairman of the standing committee of the special committee for national security, a de facto junta, with ex-president Choe reduced to a puppet.

Chon created on June 12 a legal

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Presidential inauguration

I envy Chon Du Hwan as he is in a position to elect himself president.

Rodong Sinmun on Carter's Double-Dealing Tactics

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, blasted bitterly on August 27 the double-dealing tactics of the Carter Administration toward the assumption of power by the Chon junta. Pyongyang laid bare the deceptive conduct of the American government.

Rodong Sinmun's August 27 article is entitled "Carter's Crafty Double-Dealing Tactics." Follows the full text:

Today public opinion at home and abroad is lifting up voices denouncing the Chon Du Hwan clique's plots to grab "power" and its harsh military fascist rule in south Korea and demanding Chon Du Hwan promptly step down from power.

At such moment, U.S. President Carter met U.S. newspaper reporters and uttered strange words about the south Korean situation.

He told the reporters that the United States was deeply displeased with the attempt of Chon Du Hwan to seat himself in the highest power of south Korea, but it had no alternative but to accept the political development in south Korea.

Carter's remarks have two contradictory aspects. One is that he dislikes the seizure of the highest power by traitor Chon Du Hwan and the other is that he recognises it.

These seemingly different two aspects of his remarks, in a nutshell, disclose a new tricky double-dealing tactics employed by Carter in face of the present developments in south Korea.

He did not speak his mind when he said he was "displeased" with the usurpation of "power" by traitor Chon Du Hwan. To all intents and purposes, this was nothing but a humbug.

With this hypocritical gesture, he sought to lull the anti-U.S. sentiments at home and abroad rapidly mounting after the monstrous bloodbath in Kwangju which the United States caused by instigating the Chon Du Hwan clique and quell the widespread public opinion of the world denouncing the criminal intrigues now being framed by the Chon Du Hwan clique to grab the supreme power under its behind-the-scene manipulation.

No matter how hard Carter may try to mislead public opinion, he can never conceal the heinous color of U.S. imperialism as the back-stage wirepuller and instigator of traitor Chon Du Hwan in his high treason. Carter's own act bears testimony as to which is real and which is sham out of his two brands of remarks.

U.S. imperialism is the very one which has encouraged traitor Chon Du Hwan to the fascist repressive rule and brigandish seizure of "power" by resorting to a crafty double-dealing tactics.

When the demand for the repeal of the "yusin system" and for a democratic development in south Korea grew after the October 26 incident, as the whole world knows, the U.S. imperialists uttered words of "welcome" to it, while leaving no stone unturned in their bid to preserve the "yusin system" and block the process of the democratisation of society.

The stooge chosen by the United States here is none other than traitor Chon Du Hwan, a faithful lackey it had raised for many years. The U.S. imperialists have pretended to be displeased with the frantic fascist repression by traitor Chon Du Hwan, but, in actuality, have manipulated him behind the scene, encouraging him to the strangulation of democracy and usurpation of "power."

When traitor Chon Du Hwan staged the December 12 "army purge coup" to seize power of the military, the United States shook its shoulders as much as to say it had nothing to do with it.

But, as facts testified, it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who let a puppet army unit under the U.S. command enter Seoul, passing before the U.S. Command without hesitation, and buttressed the coup plot of Chon Du Hwan at that time.

When the Chon Du Hwan group took the May 17 fascist action and openly went over to the military administration, the U.S. imperialists expressed "concern" and made much ado as if to put pressure upon the puppet clique.

But, as is widely known, the U.S. imperialists had worked out beforehand a detailed plan for the May 17 fascist action and establishment of the "special national security committee" in "close contact" with traitor Chon Du Hwan, and ordered him ot the fascist action.

The craftiness and viciousness of the United States found concentric expression in the Kwangju incident. The U.S. imperialists who had harped on "human rights" and so on as often as not were totally unmasked in it.

When the struggle of the Kwangju students and people went over to an uprising, the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements cried that the uprising should be put down with an "iron-fist," while handing over to the Chon Du Hwan clique many puppet army divisions under the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" on the one hand to brutally suppress the uprisers and drench the city of Kwangju in blood and rushing, on the other, warships and other armed forces of the U.S. imperialists to the coastal waters of south Korea, particularly the sea off Cholla Provinces, to directly threaten the Kwangju uprisers and south Korean people.

After the puppet clique went over to a repressive military rule, the U.S. imperialists pretended to be displeased with it but, in actuality, they zealously patronized the military administration with a cry for the "importance of security."

How is it thinkable apart from this patronage of the U.S. imperialists that traitor Chon Du Hwan is running about, openly seeking to become the person of supreme power? The United States is wholly responsible for the grave situation created by the military fascist elements in south Korea at present. No one would believe in Carter's words expressing "deep displeasure" with the south Korean situation. It is an old game of the U.S. imperialists to express "concern," "regret" and "displeasure" in things done by themselves through their stooges and pretent to have nothing to do with them.

Carter has consistently employed such crafty "double-dealing tactics" in his Korean policy during his office, more exactly from before he became president.

It was none other than Carter who hastened arms buildup and war preparations in south Korea behind the screen of the "troop pullout" slogan and eventually threw it away altogether. It was again Carter who cried for "human rights diplomacy" and threatened "punishment" to traitor Pak Jung Hi crudely violating the human rights, but after meeting him, covered up his suppression of the human rights.

Carter's main attribute is to say one thing and do another and make no scruple to discard his own "commitments."

The Carter administration has feigned concern for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, but, in reality, it has persistently clung to the "two Koreas" policy, plotting a permanent division of Korea, and has constantly increased tension on the Korean Peninsula after turning south Korea into a hotbed of another war.

The U.S. imperialists are guided by their Korean strategy when they goad traitor Chon Du Hwan into fascist repression and encourage him to grab the "presidential"chair. They are going to maintain their colonial rule over south Korea through the Chon Du Hwan clique and perpetuate the division of Korea, and thus gratify their aggressive desire in Korea and Asia. With this in mind Carter "accepts" the criminal acts of traitor Chon Du Hwan and defends him.

Carter's "press interview only stripped bare to the world once again the vicious colour of U.S. imperialism as the aggressor, interventionist, splittist and harasser of peace against the Korean people.

In August, 1945 Soviet Power Rejected, DPR Proposed

On August 20, 1945, President Kim Il Sung refused to establish a Soviet power in Korea in favor of an indigenous type of government of a Democratic People's Republic, citing the fact that Korea was not yet ready for socialism. This was disclosed in his report "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland" which he delivered to military and political leaders just after the country's liberation.

Reasons were: because of its long colonial rule by the Japanese, Korea was still in the stage of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, not in the stage of the socialist revolution. Korea did not see any significant development of capitalism. Peasants formed 80 percent of the population.

What occupied the mind of the President was how to rally all the people in all walks of life, including local petty bourgeois, A DPR would fulfil that job.

To establish a DPR, he put forward three main tasks: 1) to found a Marxist-Leninist party which would be able to successfully lead the Korean revolution to victory, 2) to establish a people's government to solve the question of power, the fundamental question of the revolution, 3) to build people's armed forces to defend the country and the people and the gains of the revolution.

PARTY FOUNDATION

The President taught that liberated Korea should have a communist party which would be the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working-class people.

Without a revolutionary working-class party, it will not be able to rally together workers and broad sectors of other democratic forces. Nor will it be able to successfully establish a people's government and build the people's armed forces.

Then how should a Marxist-Leninist party be established at that time? The President gave an answer.

First; to build a unified working-class party having communists trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggles as its leaders.

–This party should be a mass political party which was deeply rooted in the workers, peasants and other working masses.

Second; to make efforts to ensure the identity of ideology, purpose and action of all the ranks of the party

–All the party members should arm themselves with Marxist-Leninist ideology and theory, establishing voluntary iron discipline and holding fast to the principle of democratic centralism.

Third; to educate leaders of the party politically and ideologically

Building a training center for party leaders became an important task for it.

About the popularity of a party President Kim Il Sung said:

"If our party is to rally the broad masses around itself and establish its position of leadership, we must also work to form mass organizations for different trades and strata."

He set forth a guideline on how to form mass organizations, the transmission belts that link the party with the masses.

1) To organize the youth who are masters of a new society and who can be depended upon to build a rich and strong country
- Organizing the working youth and youth in other sectors including youth in the rural areas and students, into a democratic youth body as an organized political detachment

2) To unite and organize women, who account for one half of the entire population of the society
- Establishing a women's union embracing the broad sections of working women

The revolutionary consciousness of women is very high, as they have been subjected to maltreatment and repression under the colonial rule of Japan and the shackles of feudalism.

3) To form trade unions
- Rallying and organizing the peasants, who account for more than 80 percent of the population

–The role of the working class is very important in building a new Korea.

STATE ESTABLISHMENT

The fundamental question of the revolution is that of power.

Establishing a rich, powerful, sovereign and independent state which would be governed by the people's government was a long-cherished desire of the Korean people and for this they had fought against the Japanese for 15 years. In 1945 the Korean people won their freedom and national liberation and their demand came true.

What kind of government should be built in liberated Korea?

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Because of the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the development of capitalism was hampered in our country. It remained a colonial semi-feudal society for a long time. Because of this, the Korean people are still confronted with the task of carrying out an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution. As far as the question of power is concerned, in the light of the character and goal of our revolution at the present stage, we should establish a Democratic People's Republic which represents the interests of the entire Korean people."

Detailed tasks to establish the Democratic People's Republic were put forward by him.

1) To build a people's government by organizing, under the leadership of the working class, a democratic national united front, with the democratic forces of various strata, such as the broad masses of peasants, intellectuals and conscientious national capitalists

The government must include the patriotic, democratic forces of all sections and levels–workers and peasants, working intellectuals, urban petty bourgeois and conscientious national capitalists.

–Fine patriots who will work devotedly for the fatherland and people should participate in a people's government as its core.

The program of action for the people's government at that time called for the following:

1.To form a democratic national united front embracing all the patriotic, democratic forces of our country such as the workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals, conscientious national capitalists and conscientious men of religion and, on this basis, to establish a Democratic People's Republic

2.To ensure the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief and guarantee citizens of over seventeen years of age and of both sexes the rights to vote and to be elected

3.To confiscate and nationalize all the factories, enterprises, railways, banks, ships, farms, irrigation facilities and all the properties owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese Koreans and traitors to the nation

4.To confiscate the land of the Japanese national and reactionary pro-Japanese Korean landlords and distribute it free of charge to the landless or near-landless peasants

5.To completely liquidate the remnants of Japanese imperialism and all the elements left over by it.

6.To introduce an eight-hour day and a minimum wage system to ensure the workers' living and provide the unemployed with jobs

7.To make sure that men in both the cultural and technical spheres are well treated in public life and improve their living conditions

8.To revitalize the time-honored, brilliant national culture of the Korean people, develop our spoken and written language and gradually introduce a system of compulsory education

9.To enforce progressive income tax system based upon the incomes and living standards of the people

10.To abolish the financial agencies of Japanese imperialism and cancel all its usuries and credits

11.To establish sexual equality in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life and pay equal wages for equal work

12.To prohibit infringement upon human rights and any type of inhumane punishment

13.To promote friendship with peoples and states that have dealings with the liberated Korean people and our independent country on an equal footing.

ARMY ESTABLISHMENT

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"A country without its own national army can hardly be called a fully independent sovereign state. We did not use to have a powerful national army of our own. This was one of the main reasons why our country was occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

"If we do not found a powerful revolutionary army at the same time with establishing a people's government in the liberated homeland, we will not be able to safeguard the revolutionary gains won at the cost of our blood against the armed invasion of foreign imperialists. We will again suffer the bitter experiences of a ruined nation."

Especially since the U.S. was going to station its troops in the southern half of Korea at that time a powerful national army was urgently needed.

The President taught in detail how to establish an army:

1) To build an army through the Korean people's own efforts, whatever the obstacles may be
2) To form an army with the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people, together with the revolutionary fighters experienced in the anti-Japanese armed struggles

–Members of the army should be educated to have fervent love for their country and people, burning hatred for the enemy, a revolutionary spirit of overcoming any hardships and standing on their own feet. They must also learn the traditions of unity between men and officers and between the army and the people, revolutionary comradeship, the popular style of work, voluntary military discipline and a revolutionary way of life.

The problems of establishing a party, a government and an army are closely related and should be solved at the same time. If in the course of establishing and developing a state, any one of these is not established correctly, the others also will not be founded, or even if they are founded, they will not fully accomplish their missions nor can they contribute toward developing the state well.

On the basis of this principle, President Kim Il Sung established in liberated Korea the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945, and founded the Korean People's Army on February 8, 1948 and proclaimed the establishment of the DPRK on September 9, 1948.

Most Machines, Machine Tools Domestically Produced

Machine building is one of the most developed industries of the DPRK. In the past several years many DPRK-made machines and machine tools have been awarded gold medals and special prizes at international fairs and exhibitions held in various countries of the world. Among the highly praised exhibits were the Kusong No.3 lathe and a rice planting machine.

The home-made 6,000-ton press in the Kangson Iron and Steel Complex in S. Pyongan Prov. This was made at the Ryongsong Machine Plant in S. Hamgyong Prov. in 1960.

The country produced long ago 3,000-ton and 6,000-ton presses, different types of trucks and tractors, electric locomotives and large freighters. Today it turns out blast furnace equipment, coking batteries, calcining ovens, electric hearths and rolling mills, and machines needed in all domains of the national economy–mining industry, building materials industry, light industry, fisheries, agriculture, construction, transport, etc.

The share of machine-building in the industrial production of the DPRK rose from 5.1 percent to 33.7 percent between 1964 and 1977.

During the 6-Year Plan (1971-1975), the machine-building industry increased its annual production capacity 2.5 times that of 1970. The output of the heavy machine industry rose 2.2 times, machine tool industry 2.6 times and farm machine industry 3.6 times, while over 70 machine-building factories were newly built.

At the end of the current Second 7-Year Plan period (1978-1984), the annual output of machinery will reach 5 million tons, the annual production capacity of machine tools will rise to 50,000 units and the output of 300-h.p. bulldozers will increase 6 times, 4-cubic-meter excavators 3.3 times, excavating cumbines 6.3 times, heavy-duty lorries of the "Chaju" and "Konsol" types 5 to 6 times.

The annual output of tractors will hit the target of 45,000, and 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo vessels will be built.

In the DPRK, construction work on the first machine tool plant, the Huichon Machine Plant (Chagang Prov.), started during the Korean War (1950-1953) and it was finished in 1954. This provided a firm foundation for the construction of machine tool plants after the war.

The country now has big and small machine-building plants throughout the country.

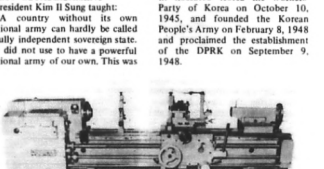
The Ryongsong Machine Plant (S. Hamgyong Prov.), the biggest machine plant of the country, produces large-size machinery and equipment. It turned out a 6,000-ton press in 1960, and "Kusong No.3" lathes.

The Rakwon Machine Plant (N. Pyongan Prov.) is the country's largest-size crane producer, and the Pukchung Machine Plant (N. Pyongan Prov.) mainly produces diesel engines, of which the biggest one can develop 3,000 h.p.

Among the machine tool plants are the Huichon Machine Tool Plant (Chagang Prov.), the Kusong Machine Tool Plant (N. Pyongan Prov.) and the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant (Pyongyang City).

The DPRK also has precision-machine plants, including the February-26 Plant (Chagang Prov.) and the Mangyongdae Wrist Watch Factory (S. Pyongan Prov.).

The February 26 Plant is the country's biggest precision machine plant which mainly produces efficient forklifts and engine parts.



The Kusong No.3 lathe, winner of several gold medals and special prizes at international exhibitions

Cosmetics Production

In the DPRK today, the production of cosmetics and toiletries is receiving proper state attention as a priority area. Women are encouraged to use cosmetics, a sign of an affluent life, to add to their time-honored elegance and beauty.

Far from subject to regimented life, women regard it as important to give full play to their own individuality and dress themselves up. Cosmetics shops, beauty parlors and boutiques are available even in a remote mountain or fishing village.

The beauty of Korean women is in full bloom in their labor and production activities for socialist construction which is now in full swing at the "Chollima" speed.

This country which pays special attention and extends warm care to the health and beauty of women, supplies high-quality cosmetics most suitable for their skin.

Quite different in quality from cosmetics for "commercialism", the cosmetics produced in the DPRK are loved by many Korean women as good for their health and beauty of women. Moreover, their prices are reasonable.

The cosmetics are also varied in kind—lotion, milky lotion, powder, rouge, toilet soap, facial cream and perfumes, etc.

In particular, cosmetics containing ginseng extracts—called an elixir—are a speciality of Korea and represent Korea's cosmetics.

Korea's cream, powder, lotion and milky lotion made of ginseng and other materials are acclaimed as excellent cosmetics abroad.

Ginseng is well known as a tonic for its favorable effect on constitutionally weak persons and for its medical efficacy.

A long use of ginseng has a favorable result on the hormone systems.

Especially, it is very effective for making women's complexion healthy, removing small wrinkles and freckles and for making the skin smoother.

Korean scientists have been continuing with success research work to utilize the special medical efficacy of ginseng in producing cosmetics.

As a result, the use of ginseng have been expanded. Ginseng has become to attract people not only as a tonic but also as a special medicine to make women younger and more beautiful.

The sense of beauty Korean women have had for a long time is well kept.

It is a real scene of women in the DPRK that they are carrying out their social duties in the construction of the country keeping their elegance and dignity.

The state extends warm care and love to women—they are guaranteed a steady family life without any worry about clothing, eating and housing—so that they may take part in social activities, enjoying equal rights with men.

The house rent including utility charges is only two percent of the average monthly salary. Medical treatment is free of charge. As the monthly salary in the dual-income family is about 200 won, women can use their deposits for fashionable clothes and social activities. Nurseries and kindergartens well equipped with clinics are constructed near their work shops throughout the country.

Women are provided a 77-day maternity leave before and after delivery by the state. Mothers who have more than three children under 14 can receive wages for eight hour work, actually working only six hours.

Of course, the state takes responsibility entirely for nursing and educating babies after the 77-day maternity leave.

So, it can be said that the DPRK is an ideal socialist country for women.

Many foreign friends who visited the DPRK say Korean women are very womanly and it is impressive and also a wonder that they manage to combine traditional elegance with their social roles.

Various perfumes are available. From the left, changmi (rose) perfume, Chongsokchong (well-known scenic place located in the north east coast of the DPRK) perfume, Chaesongfa (sun plant) perfume and ginseng perfume

Korean cosmetics are made of ginseng and high quality materials. The first row, from the left lipstick, powder, cheek rouge and ginseng cream. The second row, from the left, ginseng cream, milky lotion and other lotions.

Well-dressed women in front of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Intensive research is under way to meet the growing demand for a greater variety of better cosmetics

Study of Chon Du Hwan

Continued from page 1)

framework to justify the military takeover and pave the way for an indirect presidential election a draft constitution would be put to a national referendum by October and a presidential election would be held following the proclamation of a new constitution a new "yusin" constitution would be adopted under martial law.

On Aug. 5, the military strongman promoted himself to the rank of Four-star General in order to step up a preparation for presidency.

On Aug. 27, Chon Du Hwan became a self-appointed president, taking complete control of south Korea.

This technique presents a striking similarity to what was used by Pak Jung Hi. On May 16, 1961, in order to give a legal semblance to his military government, the then Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Hi gave the then army chief of staff Gen. Chang Do Yong the title of chairman of the supreme council for national reconstruction and asked the then president Yun Bo Son to remain in office. Then when he built up his political power, he ousted both Chang and Yun.

Challenge to Democracy

Gen. Chon, speaking at a ceremony held to mark his retirement from the army, dared to criticize the long rule of Pak Jung Hi, saying that "... abuses and moral deficiencies accompanying the long rule do not create new history or new order, but only cause decay in a bog of conservatism."

In an interview with the south Korean daily "Kyonghyang Shinmun" on Aug. 11, he also said that the construction of a democratic welfare state should be the national target in a new era.

His comments were designed to cover up his role in the Kwangju massacre and other crimes which now won him notoriety as "slaughterer." He is abusing his status to trample democracy.

As he confessed, Chon is not well informed of politics. Therefore, his political view is a replica of Pak's. For example, he cites as his goal "a form of democracy fit for Korea's reality," "independent nationalism not dependent on foreign countries" and "construction of a welfare state." His slogans have no substance. He has at his command firm instruments whereby to put into practice his avowed "policy" objectives, entirely wrong ones. He outlined his idea of "new order" by avowing to revise the political map, including the liquidation of professional politicians. According to the August 16 Tonga Ilbo, "a new generation is undertaking a reorganization of the political forces by the elimination of all the existing politicians. In short, Chon Du Hwan is ousting all those that were educated in Western democracy and forming a new political force consisting of those trained in the "yusin" dictatorship in a bid to draw a new political map.

Chon Du Hwan waged an intensive anti-corruption campaign in order to get rid of his political foes Kim Dae Jung, Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak and Kim Yong Sam.

The purge of nearly 10,000 public employees and journalists is part of this policy. The resignation of Choe Gyu Ha as "president" is also an extension of it.

Both the opponents and proponents of "yusin" are victims of Chon's "new policy" platform. They include Kim Dae Jung and democratic opposition leaders who consistently opposed the old "yusin" regime and its continuation, and Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak, Pak Jung Gyu, key figures of the "yusin" regime and former cabinet members and former floor leaders and secretary generals of the ruling Democratic Republican Party.

Chon Du Hwan ordered black berets into Kwangju where over 30,000 citizens had seized control of the city from May 18 to 27 and held off the army punitive forces. Their demands included an end to martial law, the resignation of Chon Du Hwan bent on cracking down on democracy and freedom, the abolition of the "yusin" system and the release of Kim Dae Jung.

A conservative estimate puts the death toll of the Kwangju massacre at somewhere between 1,000 and 3,000 and reportedly over 10,000 were wounded. The victims comprised children, women and elderly people.

In an effort to impute whole responsibility for this massacre to Kim Dae Jung and deceive the public, the military framed up charges of sedition and organizing demonstrations against Kim in connection with the Kwangju affair.

On July 4, what they called final results of the investigation of Kim Dae Jung were made public. He was charged with violating the "martial security law" and the martial law decree and referred to the court-martial. Kim's trial started on Aug. 14, which may bring death to Mr. Kim and other democratic defendents are tortured and suffered serious wounds from torture while undergoing army examinations.

No matter what outrages Chon Du Hwan may commit, his regime cannot last long. He has made too many foes. The popular struggle for democracy gained momentum in the wake of the October 26 affair and in particular in the March-May period of this year but suffered setback in face of the bloody suppression by Chon. None of the popular demands have been met, leaving the old issues unsolved as seeds of a new campaign. The main forces of th struggle have not been totally eliminated. With the reopening of schools, students will regroup themselves and regain their strength not quickly but steadily, with their tacts becoming more sophisticated. Many of student and democratic dissident leaders are still at large. Rewards prizes are offered for any information leading to their arrest. All the weapons have not been recovered in Kwangju, with many students having escaped with firearms. Obviously, sooner or later, they will launch an underground struggle. A large number of old regime people have been converted to anti-Chonism because of the purge. The recklessness with which Chon hurriedly tried to consolidate his power with hasten his own ruin.

Grows Up with Backing of U.S.

An August 8 AP dispatch reported that Gen. Wickham had announced the willingness of his government to support Gen. Chon if he was installed as chief executive and consolidated his power.

This means that Chon's atrocities were committed with advance approval of the Washington government which expressed "regret" and "concern" over the development in south Korea.

Gen. Wickham actively shores up Chon Du Hwan. In January he refused the demand of south Korean military officers to get rid of Chon Du Hwan with help of the U.S. They were told to eschew a move to bring down Chon Du Hwan as it might invite war on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued on page 5)

Slain bodies of arrested students and citizens of Kwangju laid down on the mainstreet during the massacre committed by the Chon junta on May 27.

S. Korean Dictators against Democracy, Reunion

The Washington authorities, ignoring the unanimous demand of the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, have been following the policy of establishing an anti-popular regime in south Korea in order to maintain this area as their military base.

Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan, growing up with the backing of the U.S., are puppets true to the divisive policy of the U.S. Three strongmen, with out-and-out anti-communism and strong lust for power, always stand on the way of the Korean people advancing toward democracy, freedom and reunification.

Syngman Rhee

On May 31, 1948, the "National Assembly" was framed up on the basis of the fraudulent "election results," and on August 15 the "government of the Republic of Korea" rigged up with Syngman Rhee, who was "returned" to "presidency" without voting.

Syngman Rhee disclosed on Oct 31, 1949, on the deck of U.S. cruiser Setpol his intention to "march northward to unify" by force of arms, saying "north-south division must be removed" through war. We can occupy north Korea and achieve unification."

In face of the grave politico-economic crisis Syngman Rhee in 1948 newly enacted the "national security law" and other evil laws to suppress the south Korean people while leaving intact many evil laws framed up at the time of the U.S. government with a view to forcing the fascist "laws and order" upon them. Thus, the south Korean people were deprived of even elementary democratic rights and freedom.

The U.S. led Syngman Rhee to arrest, imprison and massacre the people indiscriminately by mobilizing the military and police setup. In the years between 1955 and 1959 alone, over 810,000 people were arrested, imprisoned and killed.

The south Korean people kept on their vigorous struggle in the post-war years for political freedom, democratic rights and national reunification against the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee group.

The Progressive Party "candidate" (Cho Bong Am) received over two million votes (or slightly less than what was raked up by Syngman Rhee by coercion and deception) in spite of the repression, fraud and swindle on the part of the U.S. and Syngman Rhee. Terrified by the rapidly expanding influence of the Progressive Party among the south Korean people, the U.S. and Syngman Rhee launched bloody repression, perpetrating such bestial barbarity as arresting and imprisoning numerous members of the Progressive Party and slaying its leader Cho Bong Am.

In April, 1960, Syngman Rhee was toppled in a vigorous mass uprising.

Pak Jung Hi

Right after the collapse of Syngman Rhee as a result of the April Popular Uprising of the south Korean people, the U.S. rigged up the "interim government" headed by another minion of its (Ho Jong) in an attempt to reestablish its political footing for colonial rule.

The U.S. instigated the ultra-fascist elements within the puppet army to stage a "military coup" on May 16, 1961, to topple the Chang Myon "government". This shows how the Pak Jung Hi regime was created.

In a matter of three months after the military coup Pak Jung Hi arrested, imprisoned and killed over one hundred thousand patriotic people. Thus, south Korea was again reduced to a dark hell devoid of all the democratic freedoms and rights, to a shambles where mass terrorism and massacre were rampant.

Pak Jung Hi openly sought to revise the existing constitution of the regime to legalize the presidential election for three successive terms in an attempt to remain in office.

On October 17, 1972, prior to the national referendum on the bill on constitutional amendment, they declared the emergency martial-law ban political activities of all political parties and dissolve the "national assembly." After binding the people hand and foot, Pak Jung Hi carried out the so-called "national referendum" on November 21 and rigged up an amended constitution, that is, the "yusin" constitution, and on December 15 effected the election for the National Conference for Unification to legalize his perpetual stay in office. A "yusin" dictatorial system was thus rigged up in south Korea to realize his personal ambition for prolonged stay in office and "unification by prevailing over communism."

The south Korean people waged more vigorous anti-Pak Jung Hi struggles for restoration of democracy and freedom and the reunification of Korea.

Special attention should be paid to mass uprisings in Pusan and Massan last September in which caused the crumbling of the anti-government sentiments of the south Korean people—the uprising led to the Pak Jung Hi assassination last October 26.

Chon Du Hwan

Chong Du Hwan was appointed as chief investigator of his experienced and trusted mentor Pak Jung Hi's assassination on October 26. He prosecuted rigorous investigations of an assassin Kim Jae Gyu, the former KCIA chief, defining the job as a test of his leadership of the military.

On December 12 last, Chon Du Hwan purged his military rivals in a sort of coup through which he took full control over the armed forces.

On May 17, Chon Du Hwan proclaimed martial-law throughout south Korea. Then came the neutralization of three Kims (Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam, and Kim Jung Pil) the most favored potential "presidential candidates." This makes almost complete the process to enable a most unpopular man to become a chief executive—Gen. Chon Du Hwan for president.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan openly ordered his paratroopers into Kwangju where more than 2,000 were indiscriminately massacred between May 18 and 27, a thing which neither Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi could do.

On May 31, Gen. Chon Du Hwan became self-appointed chairman of the standing committee of the special committee for national security, a de facto junta.

On June 12 a legal framework was created in order to justify the military takeover and pave the way for an indirect presidential election.

On Aug. 5, Chon Du Hwan promoted himself to the rank of four-star general.

On Aug. 27, Chon Du Hwan became sole presidential nominee.

The seizure of power of Chon Du Hwan outshines Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi, dictatorial predecessors, in cruelty and speed. This technique is similar to what was used by Pak Jung Hi and Syngman Rhee.

Seoul's Economic Doldrums

Seoul's political turmoil in recent months has resulted in deepening its already grave economic difficulties as shown in mounting numbers of bankruptcies, increased unemployment, soaring trade deficits, skyrocketing prices and a host of other problems, putting the new dictatorial junta led by Chon Du Hwan into a tighter corner.

Stagflation, a dismaying mixture of stagnant growth and surging inflation, is racking the economy. Although the official figures on unemployment hover around 5 percent, many factories including those of big enterprises are believed to be operating at a rate as low as 60 percent. Wholesale prices this year will exceed the 1979 level by 35-38 percent, the junta's economists forecast. Oil-price increases are hitting south Korea hard, and wages have been soaring.

According to an announcement by the Bank of Korea, the first quarter of this year recorded a minus growth rate of 4 percent below a year-ago level, the first minus growth since 1974.

Meanwhile, at the end of March this year, the balance of foreign debts amounted to around $21.8 billion, an increase of $7 billion in one year from 1979. Of this total, short-term loans which had to be paid within one year, amounted to $55.8 billion.

A report made public by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) says that even if the annual deficit in the current account is maintained to a level of $5 billion in the 1980's, the debt redemption ratio will fall below the danger line of 16 percent. Even the Seoul authorities predicts this year's deficit in the current account will reach $6 billion.

In order to resolve vast deficits, the junta which is obliged to repay foreign loans earlier extended to the Pak regime, will draw more credit financing from foreign countries.

An announcement of the Economic Plannings Board on May 3, indicated south Korea's short-term and long-term foreign credits amounted to $22.5 billion at the end of April this year. $7 billion or one-third of these loans, were introduced during the past year, while $5 billion were short-term loans which need to be repaid in one year. To settle growing trade deficits and repayments of debts, plus interest payment, south Korea needs over $10 billion in foreign economic aid. All of this foreign aid will be used for repayment of debts and interest payment as well as for the purpose of covering international balance of payment deficits, and no part of it will be used at all for domestic investment.

On January 12 this year, the local currency was devaluated by 19.8 percent, from 484 to 580 won to the U.S. dollar. In addition, sweeping increases in bank interest rates were announced, ranging from 20.6 percent to 30 percent. As a second step stimulate business activity, the Seoul junta in June announced an economic reconstruction policy, including a decision to reduce money interest rates, release of frozen budgetary spending, and an increase in currency issue.

These changes have already resulted in an increase in consumer prices by as much as 40 percent, causing a further deterioration in the standard of living in south Korea. Once again, victims are workers and the dispossessed.

The Seoul authorities in January announced a decision to raise the prices of oil products by an average of 59.4 percent and again raised the prices 14.7 percent on an average on August 24. The electricity fees have risen on 35.1 percent so far this year. Also public utility rates including those of national railways, busses, and taxes, have jumped over 30 percent in an average.

By the end of June, wholesale prices increased sharply 27.4 percent and consumer prices 18.3 percent on an average rate. Under these circumstances, the junta changed its original price raise ceilings from 27-28 percent for wholesale prices and from 22.23 percent for consumer prices to 35.36 percent and 26.28 percent, respectively.

Unemployment is also serious. Stagflation will naturally cause bankruptcies of enterprises, curtailment of operation of factories, and thus will raise the number of the unemployed. Even official announcements of May, an increase of 440,000 over March last. However, it is said that the actual number of the unemployed will be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. (The daily Hanguk Ilbo, June 12)

This downturn has been caused largely by government cutbacks on loans, and the channeling of surplus capital into the high-growth export sectors. This hits domestic industries and small businesses the hardest - they are laying off thousands of low-paid workers. Since official unemployment figures do not report many thousands of under-paid people, such as street cleaners, vendors and day laborerers, the actual unemployment could reach 20 percent of the total work force.

To maintain south Korea's competitiveness in foreign markets, the junta has decided to hold down wage increases to 15 percent. One official promised foreign investors that "everything in the government's power will be done to decelerate the rise in nominal and real wages."

The Seoul junta is also revising investment rules and regulations. Foreign investments will be allowed to be made in food processing, distributing, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and even service businesses. So far, foreign investments have been confined to the export sector, and this change will undoubtedly lead to increased foreign control on the economy.

(Continued from page 4)

A retired U.S. officer in south Korea disclosed that Chon Du Hwan had better feelings to the U.S. than the slain Pak Jung Hi, though he gave an impression that he was anti-American. (Hanguk Ilbo dated August 13, 1980)

Chon Du Hwan hails from Kyongsang Province, the native place of the late Pak Jung Hi, and graduated in 1955 from the south Korean military academy which developed into a four-year regular American-style military academy from the two-year course. He was a 11th term graduate.

The military strongman went to the United States two times, that is, in 1958 and 1960, to receive training as a special paratroop at an American military infantry school located in Kansas. He was a classmate of Wickham's.

Both Wickham and Chon together studied and received training as paratroopers in the U.S. military school. The two participated together in the Vietnam War. They are long-standing friends and comrades-in-arms.

Chon was in charge of protecting as a bodyguard Eisenhower, the then U.S. president, when he made an official visit to Seoul in 1960. This clearly shows that he is a cat's-paw of the U.S.

He took part in the Vietnam War in 1970 as a commander of the 29th White Horse brigade.

In January 1979, Chon Du Hwan was in charge of commanding the Honchu massacre called "the 25th bat operation."

He ordered troopers to slaughter the Honchu people without using of guns, saying that timid armymen are intended to first fire gun at enemies.

At his order, the troopers indiscriminately slew Honchu people in cold blood they threw down children to death, trampled the old to death, shot pregnant women, dismembered the bodies of men and bayonetted women to death.

This shows that Chon Du Hwan is a barbarous puppet loyal to the U.S.

Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Need for Participation of Private Concerns

Song: As already pointed out by Mr. Pae, our country lags behind other countries in the areas of information and personal relations in its oil policy. In short, study and analysis of the conditions of oil-producing countries in the Middle East have been neglected.

Our country does not have credit in trade and contacts with Middle Eastern countries, though it has enough a high credit standing in trade with Japan and European countries. The Middle Eastern region is an area where regular rules of competition do not apply. Though it is necessary for the government, in consideration of this point, to conduct foreign policy affairs with a broad international outlook, I think the government has so far followed a conventional foreign policy toward the Middle Eastern countries.

Meanwhile, Japan has many so-called "oil men" who hold business talks and sometimes play the role of diplomats, travelling around the Middle East countries. However, in our country such men may be counted on the fingers of one hand. For example, the government can find only a few oil experts.

There are only a few persons who are well versed in oil economics and the domestic conditions of oil-producing countries, while there are many oil theoreticians.

In the past, there were many things which should be criticized. A certain person half jokingly said that when he intended to purchase crude oil on the spot market, he finally bought it not directly but from Japan, paying over forty dollars per barrel, after running about in Rotterdam. (Laughter)

It is that private concerns have more connections with the market in the Middle East and they are well versed in personal relations in those countries. But, the recent project of crude oil import was carried out under the leadership of the government. In a word, information obtained or private relationships cultivated by private concerns were not utilized.

Inside Story of Direct Import Of Crude Oil

Li: According to foreign news papers and magazines, oil supply in the world is not short. Though at present, the amount of oil production in the Middle Eastern countries occupies half of the world's total oil production of about 32,000 barrels per day. However, the production may decrease to a minimum of 29,000 barrels per day due to curtailed production. Therefore, there seems to be no problem because the situation surrounding oil supply is fluid from the stand point of oil-producing countries. The problem seems to be the cost.

Therefore, the problem is whether the government has bought high-cost or low-cost crude oil. As already mentioned above, there is some suspicion that the government has bought it at a high cost by paying premiums to other countries because of poor business methods or lack of information on spot prices. In the case of Taiwan which is in a similar situation, it is said that is less adversely affected by oil than our country. Because Taiwan has established a system of guaranteeing the supply of oil on a G-G basis. However, we don't have such a system. In 1973 when the oil crisis occurred, the government fussed about a long-range plan for oil storage, on the southern coasts of this country. However, when the situation eased, the government forgot it.

It is true that establishment of a long-range oil storage system needs vast amounts of funds. It could not have been necessary for the government to fuss about the plan, if it had established such a system even on a small scale. Reportedly, Taiwan aims at establishing a 12-day storage system. Further, according to foreign press reports, Japan will not be seriously affected by the stoppage of oil supply from Iran, even if it complies with the U.S. request in connection with the Iranian situation, because it maintains a three-month-emergency oil storage system.

Pae: Though trading firms and financial groups form organizations and groupings to import crude oil directly, the problem is that they have no oil men familiar with oil transactions. Though one or two companies succeeded in directly importing crude oil, they did so through brokers. Therefore, the cost is high while the amount of oil is small. No stable supply of oil could be guaranteed because the constract period is as short as three months or six months.

What is important is a long-range and stable import of all raw materials, as well as oil. However, our country can't import even oil enough. Our country also depends on the spot market. The most important question is when the government will take positive action to save the situation.

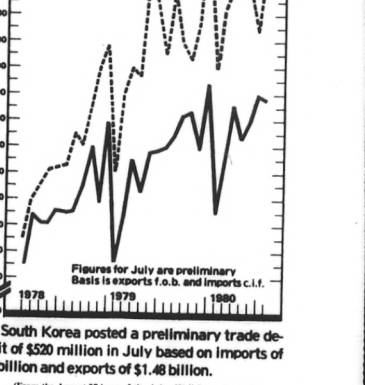
Moderator: So far, the government has led the import of oil. But the state-run Korea Oil Development Corporation in a difficult situation to import oil freely because of the accounting law, in connection with the problem of commission. Therefore, the government entrusted oil import to enterprises, and actually oil is being imported through various channels. It is the talk of the town that recently a certain general trading firm bought crude oil, paying a commission one dollar higher per barrel than the official crude oil price. Probably, the company has been enabled to buy this crude oil against this background.

On the other hand, the most fundamental weakpoint of our oil policy is that we have depended on Gulf Oil which cooperates with the oil-producing countries in the Middle East which produced relatively small amounts of oil. At present, oil imported from Gulf Oil is decreasing, while that from Caltex is increasing.

Under these circumstances, the government should proceed with its oil policy with national consensus, publishing an oil white paper, and telling enterprises about the future oil policy of the government and establishing a long-range plan.

(To be continued)

South Korean Trade



South Korea posted a preliminary trade deficit of $520 million in July based on imports of $2 billion and exports of $1.48 billion.

(From the August 27 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)

S. Korean Monthly "Wolgan Chungang"

Anti-Foreign Stand Only Path to Reunification (1)

Follows the first installment of excerpts from a forum discussion on prospect of reunification in which representatives of the post-war generation participated. The forum was carried by the June issue of the south Korean monthly "Wolgan Chungang". The following five south Koreans who were born before and after the June 25 incident (Korean War) stressed in the forum the need for democracy in south Korea and reunification of the country: Kang Gi Jong, director of the Amnesty International Korea Committee; Pak Chong Gi, a doctor course student of historical studies of Seoul Univ.; Sin Hye Su, member of the south Korean woman suffrage association; Chae Gwang Sok, employee of the federation of credit cooperative associations; Chon Yong Tae (moderator), assistant professor at the education college of Seoul Univ. and literary critic.

The monthly "Wolgan Chungang" was banned in July by the martial law authorities for discussing the democracy and reunification.

Ramming of Cold-Warrior View

MODERATOR: Thirty years have already passed since the June 25 incident. In the meantime, it can not be said that sufficient debate has been held on the question of national division and reunification. This debate was taboo under the Syngman Rhee "regime." After the May 16 coup d'etat (1961), debate on reunification was started not by non-government circles but by the authorities. Ordinary people and those who were not close to the authorities, were practically unable to participate in the re-unification discussion. At the present moment when we have just entered the 1980, it is significant for those who did not experience the June 25 incident to discuss the reunification issue.

KANG: We were born before and after the June 25 incident. The greatest damage done to us is that we were compelled to accept cold warrior thinking and hatred for the same race.

CHAE: It is important to know the meaning of the Japanese colonization of Korea and the Aug 15 liberation, when we examine the meaning of the June 25 incident. Many people say that the Aug. 15 liberation is not liberation in the true sense of the word. I think we did nothing we should naturally have done after the liberation. Namely, we took the course of defending and consolidating the vested domestic interests and their system, instead of liquidating the hangovers of the colonial institutions. This was because our own forces were weak and the big powers interfered in our domestic affairs. This led to the explosion of the June 25 incident.

PAK: I consider the June 25 incident to be a war, a historical phenomenon that occurred to settle internal contradictions, like a revolution. Here, I agree with Mr. Chae, who regards the June 25 incident as having broken out as a result of internal contradictions. vestiges of the Japanese colonial rule were not liquidated and remained a contradiction in our country.

Narrow-Minded View of "Communism"

SIN: Just after the June 25 incident, we were taught at school that "communists" of the north had hairy red hands and legs.

MODERATOR: I think we received from the older generation an education which extremely exaggerated hostility toward communism.

CHAE: Their view was that they knew well about communism as they had experienced it but that we didn't know. Such a view regards history as fixed and static one, not as changing.

KANG: If the older generation compels us to accept its experience, we have our own opinion to it. Those who curried favor with the Japanese colonialists, are now in power and a massing riches. They are trying to make us take this situation for granted. At least, they should feel us as a gesture to overcome the vestiges of Japanese colonialism and the legacy of division.

SIN: They only speak of their bitter experiences and try to instill them into our minds, without taking a realistic attitude toward war and communism.

CHAE: The Syngman Rhee "regime" strengthened his anti-communist theory by way of justifying himself during the debate on trusteeship and the June 25 incident. As a result, a logic equating "anti-communism" with "unconditional patriotism" was established.

MODERATOR: What do you think of our politics, economy, society, culture and education under conditions of national division after the June 25 incident?

PAK: The most remarkable development due to national division is a clear class differentiation between the haves and the have-nots. The gulf becomes deeper day by day, with the authorities and financial groups on one side and the have-nots on the other. All social problems are directly related to this matter. Examples are many incidents related Kwangju complex, Y.H. trading company and the recent incident of the Sabuk tongwon mine. This situation should not be aggravated further. The division of the country and economic inequality seem to be different at a glance but these two are one and the same problem.

SIN: What the question that comes out most clearly because of the division is that our country has become more anti-nationalistic. Under the continued division of our country, we have come to depend more and more on the U.S. and Japan, militarily, politically, and economically.

CHAE: The "government" has insisted that to bring social and economic contradictions to the fore is an act benefiting the enemy.

We were not allowed to hold an open forum on social and economic contradictions, to analize them and to carry out a democratic and national revolution on this basis. This is because the June 25 incident was an extension of the August 15 liberation. When the country was liberated, three-fourths of the population were farmers. The "regime" established in south Korea protected and strengthened the interests of landowners who controlled peasants and of small businessmen and industrialists. To make the matter worse, the foreign forces, the U.S. troops, came to south Korea, with the result that the questions of peasants and workers came to be completely neglected. When one discussed such matters, we were branded as communists. Then, the anti-communist theory was imposed on us which insisted that discussing such affairs led to social unrest and served the interests of the enemy. This extreme cold-warrior theory is the most baneful influence brought about by the June 25 incident.

MODERATOR: The anti-communist education we received poses a serious issue.

PAK: The anti-communist education we received was intensified by the cold-warrior theory. It was not for reunification but for fixing the division. We did not receive an education which taught us that our country should naturally be re-unified on the basis of our national identity.

We learnt criticism of "Marxism" without knowing what it was. This was an education designed to fit into the theory of the Establishment.

SIN: We received the education in which a clear line of demarcation was drawn between north Korea and south Korea and no efforts were made in search of unification.

CHAE: Anyway, through the Aug. 15 liberation and the Apr. 19 revolution, we now have an opportune chance to be able to resolve the remnants of the past. If we fail to understand and resolve the contradictions accumulated in the past at this juncture, it would be meaningless to argue about "correct anti-communist education." We can find a clue to a solution by analyzing the present situation from the standpoint of liquidating and settling the accumulated contradictions.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Good Harvest" By Ro Hae Chong

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (5)

By Hwang Gon

(Continued from the No. 1,007 issue of the People's Korea)

His words deeply moved Myong Hi. How precious and dear the motherland is!

Now one could follow the movements of the enemy ships on the sea, as the darkness lifted from the sea. Tae Hun slowly stood up. Now he was the company commander again.

"Make a report on the enemy. The enemy is moving in again." Tae Hun was already out of the trench passage, his eyes burning with wrath. Myong Hi had wished she could prolong the precious moments. But! Her fingers were on the wireless keys.

Now the whole sea around was clearly visible. It was covered with various ships of all sizes. They were closing in, and the shelling was becoming more fierce.

The whole island was in constant tremor. Falling shells blocked the view with columns of dust. So far our men had not fired a single shot. Evidently they were waiting for the enemy to come nearer. There was now only one gun left.

Soon the first rays of the morning sun shot across the sea and in a flash the sky was covered with a layer of enemy planes.

Constant and intense shelling and bombing rocked the island... Then there was a short lull. Now the enemy ships steamed in full speed.

At long last our gun began to spit fire. There rose a water pillar in the sea. Then another one! But one gun was too lonely. The enemy was a pack of wolves.

On the mast of every ship were hung reddish and bluish cloths even the sight of which made one sick. Could anything be more hateful than that? The brutes that travel under the flag of the skull and crossbones wanted the blood of the Korean people, a peaceful people. The enemy had to have blood, the blood of the Korean people, nay, the blood of all good people of the world.

Our one gun scored a hit. It got an enemy's destroyer. Black smoke began to pour out from its bow, and soon the ship was wrapped in black cloud. Joyous shouts of our men could be heard through the thunder of guns, bombs and shells.

There was another hit. This time a patrol boat, which began to sink. Our gun kept firing sending up one small water pillar after another in the sea.

With her hands in her lap, Myong Hi kept her eyes on the passage. But no more came. The battery was quiet. She could wait no longer. She jumped out and ran towards the battery.

Men were standing around. Their sweat-and-dust soaked uniforms were in shred. Li Tae Hun, the company commander was there, too. His left arm was being bandaged. The bandage was smeared with blood. No sooner had Myong Hi stepped in than Tae Hun wanted to know.

"Did you report on the destroyer and the patrol boat we damaged and sank?"

"Yes, I did. But, are we out of shells now?"

"That's right."

Tae Hun was calm as ever and told the fellow, who was bandaging him, "Now, that'll do!" Then he himself adjusted it with his right hand.

"Now listen, everybody. We'll fight with hand-grenades and submachine guns. And we'll go out to the shore to give them what is coming to them."

With these words, Tae Hun began to stuff his pockets with hand-grenades, attaching some to his belt.

Myong Hi returned to company headquarters. For a moment, she was at a loss and stood in front of the wireless set. **(To be continued)**

Korean Cultural History (26)

Culture of Koryo

(Continued from the No. 1,007 issue of the People's Korea)

Koryo-sa (History of Koryo) touched upon shipbuilding technique in this period. According to *Koryo-sa*, around 100 warships were built in 914. They were 32 meters in width so that horses could ride on their decks. Ten warships of them could carry 3,000 troops and equipment. Trading vessels in this period frequently plied between Korea and Japan and China. Some visited southern countries.

Thanks to the development of printing, many publications were brought out. It quickened the progress of paper manufacture. Paper mulberry trees were mainly used. Some kinds of paper were white and thin and others were rather thick. The quality of the paper produced in the period was fairly good.

Spinning and weaving techniques were also developed on the basis of the tradition of jute yarn and silk fabrics of the three kingdoms, Silla, and Palhae.

Spread of Cotton Growing

After the 14th century, the import of cotton brought about a major change in the production of fabrics.

Mun Ik Chom (1329-1398) who went to China under the Yuan dynasty brought back some ten seeds of cotton in 1362. The seeds were planted in 1364 by his wife's father Chong Chon Ik at Chinju, South Kyongsang Province. Only one took roots in the first year, and 100 seeds were obtained from its root. Since then cotton was planted every year and in 1367 the seeds were given to the people in his native place. In this way, cotton growing expanded throughout Koryo.

Then Chong Chon Ik invented a spinning wheel and an instrument to separate cotton fiber from seeds. These were generally used in areas from the Chinju district to the Kyongsang, Cholla and Chungchong provinces. In 1423 they were exported even to Japan.

Along with cotton textiles, the technique of silk and jute fabric weaving made progress. In order to develop these spinning techniques, measures were taken by the state. Offices were set up in the capital and localities in order to control handicraftsmen engaged in textile manufacture.

The principles of figured and embroidered textiles which are employed by the modern textile industry, were applied in the combinations of textures and patterns of extant silk fabrics of Koryo. Three colors were used in dying, which remain unfading even today.

World Famous Koryo Celadon

In the Koryo period a variety of crafts developed such as ceramics, precious metals working, dyeing, lacquer ware, mother-of-pearl work, stationery. Many products of high craftsmanship were exported and well received. In particular, Koryo ceramics were widely known as Koryo celadons.

The Koryo people produced Koryo porcelains which were highly prized by people abroad for its unique colours, designs and shapes and won a world-wide fame.

The ceramics of the Koryo period represented all the industrial arts of that era. It made further progress in the 12th century. Carrying on the tradition of Silla and Palhae in making chinas and pottery glazed in yellow, green and other colours, the ceramic industry of Koryo manufactured more diverse and refined vessels and articles of daily use. Koryo succeeded in turning out celadon porcelains (jade-green porcelains) which were beautiful, elegant, noble and graceful.

The craftsmen of Koryo loved and cherished the natural beauty of their country. Cultivating refined tastes, they strove to find proper colours and shapes for ceramics and eventually discovered harmonious beauty in sky blue and in the multifarious features of the beautiful nature of Korea.

Jade-green porcelains or inlaid porcelains are marked by a harmonious combination of varied forms and designs on the celadon glaze which is clear, bluish and yet beautiful as if to symbolize the blue sky of Korea.

The Koryo people opened up a new path in ceramic art by discovering elegant, profound green.

A gourd-shaped pitcher with grape patterns

It was because the Koryo people deeply loved and enjoyed Korea's serene sky that they could find such colors.

The high artistic value of Koryo celadons is not confined to its beautiful colour. Their shapes are diverse and beautiful.

The Koryo people produced porcelains of various fanciful shapes fitting for various uses, with excellent craftmanship. Among the products manufactured were pots and other vessels modelled after bamboo shoots, pomegranates, calabashes, melons, etc. Also made were dove-shaped ink-water containers, kneeling donkey giraffe-shaped incense burners, dragon's head-shaped brush stands, lotus-flower-shaped incense burners and the like. These articles fully demonstrate the originality and creativeness of Koryo craftsmen.

The bamboo shoot-shaped pots which enjoy an established reputation as one of the most excellent works of the 12th century, carry a clear, beautiful blue colour on the body of light green with a small content of iron. The body is shaped like a bamboo shoot, the handle like a bamboo joint and the lid like the pointed end of a shoot. Its elegant and smart shape, bright yet delicate colour and small designs are well-proportioned to produce a symmetrical beauty.

The Koryo craftsmen selected their subjects for vessels from Korea's nature full of harmonious changes, applied all the available methods including sculpturing, intaglio and openwork and thus always made their works new and unique. They used damascening in decorating the celadon surface and did inlay work with unique designs, to accentuate ceramic beauty.

Elegant designs inlaid with white, red, black, etc., in beautiful celadon green bodies give additional cleanness and charm to the Koryo porcelain.

For inlay work, a wide range of designs were applied as in the case of jade-green porcelains.

Designs inlaid in the jade-green bodies of gourd-shaped pots depict mandarin ducks or wild ducks playing on a river bank grown with willow trees. Some vessels bear inlaid patterns of wild geese in a reedy marsh, and some other vessels patterns of a crane and a cloud, flowers and butterflies, chrysanthemums, lotus flowers, grapes, pomegranates, etc., which are inlaid in proper proportion to their shapes.

Clouds and cranes, reeds and water-birds and wild chrysanthemums and other patterns are well harmonized with the greenish glaze. They represent the lyricism of Korea's emotion-evoking mountains and fields and at the same time heighten their ornamental effect. All this contributed toward making the Koryo porcelains proceed along a path of its own.

During the first half of the period, Koryo kept on producing such beautiful white and milk ceramics as manufactured in Palhae, as well as the celadon and inlaid porcelains.

Many of the white porcelains inlaid with patterns of chrysanthemums, phoenices, lotus flowers, lightning flashes.

Typical of them are the lotus flower-inlaid seven-cornered incense burners, pots and vessels in the shape of a squatting child. Koryo porcelains were widely known abroad in those days and won the highest reputation.

After the 13th century, trends of the times were reflected in ceramics and some changes were made in them. Importance was attached to patterns and shapes than colors in this period. Light celadon and inlaid pattern porcelains, and brown porcelains took the place of celadon porcelains.

Representative products are black gourd-shaped bottles and black bottles on which white mulberry trees are drawn. They are different in kind from the Koryo celadon porcelains. They have bold, simple and strong lines and shapes which became the basis of the white porcelains of the Li dynasty.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYOGNYANG

July 22

- The delegation of the "study group for the extension of economic, cultural and friendly relations with the DPRK" of the French national assembly arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- Hahfdan Mahler, Director General of the World Health Organization, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the S'anding Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Republic of India.
- A delegation of University of Belgrade of Yugoslavia headed by its Vice-Rector Slobodan Unkovic arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- Pak Ui Chun, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Algeria, presented his credentials to Chadli Benjedid, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. Algerian president expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow ever stronger and develop.

July 24

- Kim Chol Song, ambassador of the DPRK to Denmark paid a farewell call on Anker Henrik Joergensen, prime minister of Denmark. Pointing to the favourable development of the friendly relations between Denmark and Korea, the Denmark prime minister expressed support to Korean people's cause of national reunification.

July 29

- A railway delegation of China headed by Feng Fengmin, Deputy Director of the Jilin Railway Bureau of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- Li Ki Ko, Director of the Program Management of the Regional Office for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organization, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the society for the study of the Juche idea of Japan teachers headed by Sasada Tokusuburo, Chairman of the Central Executive of the Ehime Prefectural Teachers' Union of Japan, flew into Pyongyang.
- A home-visiting group of compatriots in American region headed by Dr. Kim Gwang Hun, Professor at the Coppin State College, Maryland, the United States, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the socialist fatherland.
- Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member of the CC of the party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. Pointing out that India maintains the principle of the non-aligned movement and is making utmost efforts for its strengthening and development, Indian prime minister highly praised and hailed the successes made by the Korean people in the economic field.
- Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of the Maldives met the government delegation of the DPRK. Saying that the Maldives would continue to support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, Maldives president expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the Maldives and Korea would further develop.

(KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Aug. 2

- According to a report made by the administration of labor affairs the cases of occupational diseases which numbered less than 1,000 in early 1970's, reached 2,000 in 1972 and, totalled more than 5,300 in 1978. Most of them are tuberculosis and bradycoia.

Aug. 5

- Chon Du Hwan conferred with members of the Japan Liberal Democratic Party. In the meeting, Kanemaru Shin, ex-director general of Japan defence agency, advocated that south Korea, Japan and Taiwan "should unite keeping their anti-communist attitude and praised Chon as excellent leader."

Aug. 6

- The military court sentenced from one year and six months to five years imprisonment 30 coal miners of Sabok Coal Mine, Kangwon Province, who participated in a wage hike struggle.

Aug. 7

- A south Korea-Japan fishery consultative conference was held in Seoul.

Aug. 8

- President Choi Gyu Ha invited to a dinner 51 persons including 17 military officers. Among them were Park Chung Hun, acting prime minister; Chon Du Hwan, chairman of the standing committee of the national security measure; Ryu Byong Chan, joint chief of staff; chief of general staff of the third army and military commanders.
- The economic planning board decided the policy to restrain the wage hikes to stabilize the economy.

Aug. 9

- John Wickham, commander of the U.S. combined forces in south Korea went to the U.S. He was scheduled to return to Seoul within a week after attending several conferences. He had been in the U.S. from July 17 to 28.

Aug. 13

- President Choi Gyu Ha conferred a badge of lieutenant general's rank on seven persons. Those promoted from the two star general to lieutenant general are Kwon Nyng Ban, Kim Book Tong, Ro Tae U, Ri Gwang Ro, Chang Jong Ryol, Chong Ho Yong and Choi Myong Jae.

Aug. 15

- According to the report made by the agriculture and fishery department, it is estimated that rice production was reduced to more than ten per cent and that it is difficult to produce 42,000,000 sok rice (6,000,000 ton), the production target of this year due to the abnormal law temperature and rice and seedling blight.

Aug. 16

- Chu Yong Bok, defence minister ordered land, naval and air forces and home defense corps to strengthen the special warning.

Aug. 19

- Military strongman Chon Du Hwan announced that no demonstration of students shall be allowed in future.
- According to a report from Seoul many areas in Chungchong, Kangwon and Kyongsi provinces suffered damage from torrential rains, which registered a precipitation of up to 215.2 millimeter. It is reported that 77 died or are missing and more than 15,400 were injured.

Aug. 21

- The retirement ceremony of Chon Du Hwan was held at the third army divisional headquarter to become "president"

Aug. 24

- John Wickham, the U.S. commander in south Korea, returned to the osan U.S. air force base located south of Seoul after the absence of 15 days.

Editorial

Chon's Illegal Seizure of Power

Chon Du Hwan was elected as "the 11th President" of south Korea by the rubber-stamp "National Conference for Unification" on August 27 without any rival candidate and public debate.

This "election" is an open defiance of the unanimous desire of the south Korean people for the complete dishandment of the "yusin" regime and the earliest restoration of democratic order. It is an intolerable mockery of the world public.

It is open secret that the "National Conference for Unification" is in no position to reflect the will of the south Korean people as it is a deceptive organ set up by the late strongman Pak Jung Hi in order to perpetuate him in power.

No other candidate than Chon ran and all the members of the electoral college but one voted for him. 2,524 ballots for and one rejected as invalid. This fact is added proof of the deceptive nature of the "election."

Obviously the latest "election" is an entirely unlawful and fraudulent act of seizing power.

Choi Gyu Ha in his swearing-in ceremony in December promised to initiate an amendment to the "Yusin Constitution," hold a national referendum on a draft Constitution in October this year and supervise a presidential election in the first half of next year.

This political schedule was totally ignored by Chon as he cracked down on the Opposition forces calling for democracy and brought Kim Dae Jung, a leading figure of the democratic dissident movement before a military court to face a possible death sentence.

The Kwangju massacre perpetrated by the martial-law troops bespeaks the Chon junta is far more authoritarian than any predecessor.

Chon's ascendency to the highest seat of power is a most unwarranted criminal act and means the outset of a new and worse "yusin" regime because he deserves national curse and hatred.

Thus, "the spring of Seoul" which seemed to be coming after the death of Pak Jung Hi has gone and "rigorous winter" has come back. What puzzles the people is how a military officer has been able to rise from obscurity to national limelight as "president" so quickly within less than one year.

But for American intervention, the south Korean people could have restored democratic institutions, freedom and human rights guaranteed as they virtually overthrew the dictatorial regime of Pak.

While paying lip service to the issue of democracy and human rights in south Korea, the American have OKed the sacrifice of democracy and human rights and supported the Chon junta striving to continue the "yusin" regime. What counts most for them is "the security" of south Korea.

The Carter Administration released south Korean troops under its local commander for operations against the Kwangju people and sanctioned the massacre and other beastly outrages committed by the Chon junta, and tried to justify its conduct on the grounds that friendly ties with its ally are more important than human rights.

The Carter Administration expressed mere "regrets" over the court-martialling of Kim Dae Jung and approved the establishment by Chon of a new dictatorial regime.

The Japanese Government, too, is supportive of the Chon junta. Tokyo officially welcomed the appearance of a Chon-led "government" and has decided to provide economic assistance to it.

Given these facts, Chon could not have risen to power without American and Japanese support and intervention. This nobody can deny.

Chon has taken power in his hands by the use of force and is now about to do so in accordance with a new "Constitution." Is such flout of the people permissible? The answer is categorical NO.

Few people think that the Chon junta will last long. Most of experienced agree that more serious popular opposition awaits the Chon junta.

The south Korean people will remember the Kwangju massacre and the military trial of Kim Dae Jung and other democratic dissident leaders.

If Chon thinks security considerations can be cited to justify the perpetuation of his junta in power by the use of force, it is a classic case of soldierly thinking totally out of touch with reality. The public has no trust in him, though he loudly speaks of "social purification," evils of the old regime and the construction of "a society of justice" and "a people's welfare state."

The August 28 American criticism of the Chon junta is certainly misleading but was expressed with the knowledge of growing public outcries against the south Korean tyranny.

Force cannot solve the political, economic and social difficulties facing the Chon junta.

Self-evidently south Korea is headed for a new round of more serious confusion than that under Pak.

Chon will inevitably land himself in greater crisis, faced with more powerful popular resistance and deeper international isolation.

UPI Analysis

UPI carried on August 27 an in-depth analysis of the seizure of power by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, under the title "South Korea. Enforced Quiet with Problems Ahead." The story was Seoul-datelined by John Needman. Follow excerpts:

In 10 months, the Land of Morning Calm has endured a presidential assassination, an army mutiny, massive riots, insurrection in a major city and an army takeover.

It has now traded rule by a retired army general, Park Chung-Hee, for rule by another retired army general, Chun Doo-Hwan, and it still has the same problems.

The economy now isn't growing at all, but instead is contracting.

Students and workers, the volatile groups that sparked riots in the days before Park's assassination last October and again in May before proclamation of full martial law, are quiet as a result of repression. Analysts don't expect the lid to be taken off until Chun and his army backers are sure it's safe.

The 49-year-old president must build support not from a handful of generals with tanks and rifles but from the farmers, housewives, businessmen and laborers in this nation of 38 million people.

"Things have just gone too fast," a south Korean journalist said. "People are still unsure about everything."

Chun has staged mutiny last December, added to his power and took over the government May 17 with proclamation of full martial law. On August 16 the figurehead President resigned and on Aug. 27 Chun was elected President unopposed by a rubber-stamp electoral college.

Park launched a "purification campaign" early on. So has Chun, dumping 9,000 civil servants, jailing 30,000 alleged criminals and putting them in re-education programs.

Park had the Constitution rewritten once so he could run for a third four-year term, then again to increase the term for six years and effectively guarantee he could stay President as long as he wished.

Now Chun is presiding over the drafting of a new Constitution, expected to be ready for a referendum in October.

Government sources say it will provide for a strong President who is limited to a single seven-year term and the time limit will be exempt from any future amendments.

Chun has criticized Park for hanging on to power too long and an official in the Foreign Ministry agreed.

"We have suffered from this particular problem," said the official, speaking privately. "Whenever a President gets power, he wants to stay in the office forever. That's what Syngman Rhee did, that's what President Park did."

If Chun tries to ram through a new Constitution, enabling him to stay in office beyond seven years, "if he does not keep his word" and retire to town out gracefully, "there will be nation-wide turmoil, so bad even the army won't be able to control it," the official said.

There will be a Presidential election later this year or early next, which everyone expects will keep Chun in power. Then there will be National Assembly elections, but no one seems sure how many parties may be allowed and what form the Assembly will take.

"It's like pulling an instant photographer," out of a camera and waiting for it's development, Western diplomats said. "Parts are clear around the edges, but most of it is blurry."

Under full martial law the army shut colleges, tossed Opposition politicians in jail, closed the National Assembly so legislators couldn't speak or act against the army and muzzled the press.

It banned political activity and revived a standby of Park's repressive days, making it a crime to say anything critical of the government, as defined by the government.

Chun's search for broad support hasn't succeeded yet, according to south Koreans who neither work for the government nor have actively opposed it in the past.

In Nonsan (South Chungchong Province), a three-hour train ride to the south, a high school teacher says simply, "The students don't like Gen Chun."

A professor from a university in Seoul, riding the train south to the market town of 50,000 people, derisively refers to Chun as "Mr. Clean," referring to his purification drive.

Across a major street an arch has been erected, bearing Chun's slogan, "New Order, New Era, New Society." Otherwise, there's no sign of his presence except in newspaper stories.

Travelers through Kwangju, another hour south of Nonsan, report no visible sign of opposition to the government there, either, though they say there are no indication of love for Chun.

It was in Kwangju after the military crackdown that students, later joined by townspeople, rioted against what they said was army brutality by special forces paratroopers in putting down initial anti-government demonstrations.

The insurgents drove the troops from the provincial capital of 800,000 people and held control for a week before the army stromed it, leaving a death toll put at 189 by the government, higher by others in the city (2,000–3,000).

A south Korean journalist who didn't want his name to be used said, "Right now the people aren't saying anyting." "They are just watching. That's unusual. They're just watching and waiting."

Korea Focus

Constitutional Amendment—4th Coup

Chon Du Hwan carried out three coups for the last nine months: the December 12 purge of the army, the creation of the Special Committee for National Security Measures and his assumption of the "presidency." Each is an illegal act of seizing power by force. Another coup remains yet to be staged: the rewriting of the "Constitution" to meet his own needs.

In south Korea "might is right." It has been an historical practice to justify, beautify and praise the seizure of power, whatever means may be used. After having toppled the Yun Po Son-Chang Myon regime, known as the sole "democratic government" ever established in south Korea, Pak Jung Hi again and again revised and violated the "Constitution."

The "Constitution" written after the May 16, 1961 coup stated that its amendment should need approval of one-third or more of all the members of the "National Assembly" or 500,000 or more of their voters. Yet, the October, 1972 "Constitutional amendment" was carried out with the "National Assembly" dissolved and all political activity banned under martial-law. The notorious "Yusin Constitution" was railroaded through overnight. The old "Constitution" stated in Article 2 that all powers stem from the people, but the "Yusin Constitution" described Pak Jung Hi as the sole receptacle of power. Therefore, democratic dissidents rejected it as "a private law of Pak."

The assassination of Pak Jung Hi on October 26 added to the evidence the "Yusin Constitution" is null and void. Not a few "government" officials and ruling party officials publicly called the "Constitution" "tailored to Pak alone." The November 24 YWCA rally in Seoul declared opposition to the "presidential election by the National Conference for Unification." The rally was thoroughly repressed by Chon Du Hwan, which won him public attention. A series of coup catapulted him into the seat of top ruler.

After the death of Pak, the Choi Gyu Ha "regime" planned "loose democratization" with the approval of the United States, a process to be completed over one year and eight months which he regarded as necessary to install the unknown general into the Blue House in a legal manner. The period is longer than the three months of the caretaker government in the wake of the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising. During the ten months, it was made believe that "loose democratization" was coming.

The work on the amendment to the "Constitution" was portrayed as "proceeding in that direction." The "National Assembly" created a select panel on the amendment to the "Constitution" with an equal number of members from the ruling and Opposition parties. The panel held free and active discussions. The ruling party officer serving as the chairman of the panel stressed that the "National Assembly" would have the initiative in the "Constitutional amendment." The panel organized a series of public hearings and made public its own draft "Constitution." However, the "government" had no regard for it.

The military-dominated Choi Gyu Ha "regime" planned "to amend the Constitution" on its own accord. "A presidential council on the Constitutional amendment" was set up and it was decided that the new "Constitution" would reduce powers of the chief executive to be shared by the "premier" with an indirect "presidential election."

The draft "Constitution" now being completed under the guidance of Chon Du Hwan provides for presidential government, an indirect presidential election and a term of seven years. It is too obvious for what and for whom the draft "Constitution" is being prepared by Chon Du Hwan's men is. Its authors are former Pak "regime" officials, "government"-paid scholars and members of the "National Conference for Unification."

An indirection election is to be carried out not by the old "National Conference for Unification" but by a new electoral college. The old "National Conference" is not open to party members but the new electoral college is open. The "presidential election" is to be placed under public management, but actually under strict "government control." The south Korean elections become fraudulent because of money, violence and "governmental" intervention. The aim of "public-managed election" is to cover up "governmental" intervention.

In other words, central and local public employees are mobilized for electioneering and harassment of any Opposition candidate. This is simply intended to consolidate Chon's tyranny.

The United States perfunctorily calls the Chon Du Hwan junta "a provisional government till next elections." The present regime is a product of coups, and next elections are to be in a coup manner. It is a foregone conclusion that Chon Du Hwan will win the next elections. What Washington did is to connive at the continuing outrages of the Chon junta including the Kwangju massacre and the Kim Dae Jung trial. As a result of next elections, the Carter Administration will self-evidently recognize the Chon junta as "a legitimately-elected government." The anti-American sentiments will grow all the greater.

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